

A process-based estimation of Greenland melt toward coupled ISM-GCM development

Ryouta O'ishi¹, Fuyuki Saito², Takashi Obase¹ and Ayako Abe-Ouchi^{1,2}

¹*AORI, the University of Tokyo*

²*JAMSTEC*

A sea level rise is an important topic in a future climate projection. In the past warm period known as the Last Interglacial (LIG), paleoevidences indicate sea level rise of several meters. Paleoclimate modeling community applies past GCM results on ice sheet models and tries to reproduce past sea level rises. Typically, an empirical method called PDD (Positive Degree Days) is applied for the estimation of surface mass balance on the ice sheet as an upper boundary condition. The PDD only refers the surface atmosphere temperature and snowfall. In the present study, we use a process-based land surface model MATSIRO to estimate surface mass balance forced not only by temperature and snowfall but also by other surface variables including shortwave and longwave radiation. We compare the characteristics of resultant ice melt amount from PDD and MATSIRO to evaluate the inclusion of process-based heat and water balance instead of empirical equation. We also interpolated anomaly of two warming GCM experiments result from the presentday experiment and added them to the observed variables which are forcing of MATSIRO. We will show the importance of radiation on the Greenland melt in CO₂-induced warming case and the LIG.